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THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS,
REGISTERED IN THE DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, AND DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND.

*The MARRIAGES for the QUARTER ended MARCH, 1858, and the BIRTHS
and DEATHS for the QUARTER ended JUNE, 1858.*

AS PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2,196 Registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter that ended on June 30th, 1858; and the MARRIAGES in 12,283 churches or chapels, about 3,968 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 629 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1858.

The gloomy appearance of the winter quarter is gradually giving place to a better state of things. The Marriages in that quarter were much below the average, and in the spring quarter the births were slightly below the average. But the public health in the spring quarter exhibited signs of improvement.

MARRIAGES.—30,034 marriages took place in the quarter that ended on March 31st; and consequently 60,068 persons married in the three months. The number is less by 6,700 than the numbers of persons who married in each of the winter quarters of the two previous years, and is rather more than the number of persons who married in the hard war winter of 1855. The marriage rate of the quarter was 1·254 per cent. per annum; or at such a rate, if it continued uniform, that 1,254 persons would marry in a year to every 100,000 persons living. The average rate is 1·410, and the rate of the quarter is such, that *one out of every 9 marriages* was deferred, or broken off. The stagnation of trade had cast a shadow over the prospects of the people, and they did not marry. The inhabitants of the manufacturing

ENGLAND :—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, *returned in the Years
1852-58, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.*

Calendar YEARS, 1852-58 :—Numbers.

Years	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
Marriages No.		159,392	159,337	152,113	159,727	164,520	158,782
<i>Births</i>		662,884	657,453	635,043	634,405	612,391	624,012
<i>Deaths</i>		420,019	390,506	425,703	437,905	421,097	407,135

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year 1852-58.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March No	30,034	33,381	33,427	29,186	33,234	35,149	32,977
June ..... "	....	41,296	38,820	38,549	40,518	40,446	40,092
Septmbr. .... "	....	38,829	39,089	37,308	38,182	39,899	38,400
Decmbr. .... "	....	45,886	48,001	47,070	47,793	49,026	47,313

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year 1852-58.

(II.) BIRTHS :—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55	'54.	'53.	'52.
March No.	171,001	170,381	169,250	166,225	160,785	161,729	161,803
June „	169,170	170,313	173,263	165,277	172,457	158,697	159,031
Septmbr. .... „	....	161,215	157,462	154,700	154,724	147,602	151,222
Decmbr. .... „	....	160,975	157,478	148,841	146,439	144,363	151,956

(III.) DEATHS :—Numbers.

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	52.
March No.	125,902	108,527	103,014	134,542	111,843	118,119	106,358
June „	107,193	100,205	100,099	106,493	102,586	107,647	100,625
Septmbr. .... „	....	100,590	91,155	87,646	113,843	92,201	100,382
Decmbr. .... „	....	110,697	96,238	97,022	109,633	103,130	99,770

districts were under the greatest depression; and the number of marriages in Cheshire and Lancashire fell from 5,821 to 4,793, more than a thousand; but all the parts of England and Wales are so intimately associated in evil as well as in good fortune that in every division the Marriages declined. It is to be regretted that the returns of marriages in the spring quarter cannot be obtained from the clergy in time for publication with the returns of births and deaths for this quarter; otherwise it is probable that some improvement might be apparent.

BIRTHS.—The births of 169,170 children were registered in the quarter ended on June 30th, 1858; and the birth-rate was 3·482 per cent. per annum. It was slightly below the average rate of the spring season. The births decreased, or were stationary in every division.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—169,170 births and 107,193 deaths were registered; and the natural increase of the population of England and Wales was 61,977 in 91 days; or 681 daily.

The probable natural increase of the population of the United Kingdom was 1,021 daily. In the preceding winter quarter it was estimated at 750.

40,961 persons sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration agents. After distributing proportionally 4,084 of undistinguished birth place, it appears that 1,930 were of foreign, while 20,077 were of Irish, 4,702 of Scotch, and 14,252 of English origin. Of the English emigrants, 5,717 sailed to the Australian colonies, 1,543 to the North American colonies, 6,218 to the United States, and 774 to other places.

The Emigration is still decreasing; it was at the rate of 157 daily from England and Wales, 429 daily from the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. In the spring quarter of 1852, six years ago, 1,375 of the people emigrated daily.

ENGLAND: —*Annual Rate Per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1852-58, and the QUARTERS of those Years.*

Calendar YEARS, 1852-58 :—General Per Centage Results.

YEARS	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
Estmtd. Popln. of England in thousands in middle of Year	19,523,	....	19,305,	19,045,	18,787,	18,619,	18,403,	18,206,
Marrgs. Per ct.	....	·842	·826	·837	·810	·858	·894	·872
Births .... "	....	3·374	3·434	3·452	3·380	3·407	3·328	3·428
Deaths.... "	....	2·246	2·176	2·050	2·266	2·352	2·288	2·236

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1852-58.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—*Per Centages.*

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March....Per ct.	·627	·705	·705	·708	·633	·728	·778	·730
June..... "	....	·853	·860	·819	·824	·875	·883	·885
Septmbr. "	....	·809	·797	·813	·787	·813	·839	·836
Decmbr. "	....	·998	·939	·995	·989	1·015	1·053	1·027

(II.) BIRTHS :—*Per Centages.*

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March... Per ct.	3·568	3·518	3·599	3·585	3·603	3·520	3·578	3·582
June "	3·482	3·552	3·546	3·656	3·534	3·722	3·464	3·509
Septmbr. "	....	3·247	3·308	3·275	3·261	3·294	3·177	3·291
Decmbr. "	....	3·181	3·294	3·264	3·128	3·111	3·100	3·298

(III.) DEATHS :—*Per Centages.*

<i>Qrs. ended last day of</i>	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March....Per ct.	2·627	2·471	2·292	2·182	2·916	2·449	2·613	2·354
June "	2·206	2·225	2·086	2·112	2·277	2·214	2·355	2·221
Septmbr. "	....	2·140	2·064	1·896	1·848	2·423	1·985	2·185
Decmbr. "	....	2·154	2·265	1·995	2·039	2·329	2·214	2·165

THE WEATHER AND THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS.—The mean temperature of April (46°) and May (52°) differed little from the average at Greenwich; June was hot throughout, and its temperature (65°) was 7° above the average. On the 16th of June the temperature near the sea rose as high as 88°, and reached the point 95° between the latitudes 51° and 52°. The mean temperature of the day was 77°;

The Average Prices of CONSOLS, of WHEAT, MEAT, and POTATOES, also the Average Quantity of Wheat sold and imported Weekly, in each of the nine QUARTERS ended June 30th, 1858.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Quarters ended	Average Price of Consols (for Money).	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the <i>Mean</i> Prices.	Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
	£	s. d.	No.	No.	d. d. d.	s. s. s.
1856 30 June	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	68 8	104,952	63,093	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 80
30 Sept.	95	72 3	78,208	117,807	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5—7 78
31 Dec.	92 $\frac{9}{8}$	63 4	112,909	103,328	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 100
1857 31 Mar.	93 $\frac{4}{8}$	56 10	102,433	51,310	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 110
30 June	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	56 9	107,850	42,178	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 127
30 Sept.	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	59 11	92,156	55,384	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 105
31 Dec.	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 0	101,025	95,587	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 140
1858 31 Mar.	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	46 5	99,604	64,652	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —7 152
30 June	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	44 1	92,955	86,551	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 162

Note.—The Total Number of Quarters of Wheat sold in England and Wales, and entered for Home Consumption, has been as follows :—

13 Weeks ended	Qrs. Sold.	Home Consumption. Qrs. Entered.
1856—30 June	1,364,000	820,000
„ 30 Sept.	1,016,000	1,531,000
„ 31 Dec.	1,467,000	1,446,000
1857—31 March	1,331,000	667,000
„ 30 June	1,402,000	548,000
„ 30 Sept.	1,198,000	720,000
„ 31 Dec.	1,313,000	1,242,000
1858—31 March	1,294,000	840,000
„ 30 June	1,208,000	1,125,000

which is the highest temperature in June on record. Saturation being represented by 100, the degree of humidity in June was 67; so the air was dry, or 7° less humid than it was during 17 previous Junes. The rain-fall above the average in April and May was below the average in June. The rain-fall in the three months was 5·4 in. The air moves usually at the rate of 4 miles an hour on an average; it moved at the rate of less than a mile and half an hour in June. The mean temperature of the Thames from 55° in May rose to 67° in June. The meteorology of the different parts of the country is shown in Mr. Glaisher's Tables.

The Prices of the principal articles of Food have followed different rates: the price of the quarter of Wheat has regularly fallen in the three months of April, May, June of the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, from 68s. 8d. to 56s. 9d., and to 44s. 1d. a quarter; by the carcass at Leadenhall and Newgate Market Beef was 5½d., 5⅓d., and 5½d.; and Mutton 5½d., 5⅓d., and 5⅓d. a pound. While the price of wheat fell the price of Potatoes (York regents) rose from 80s. and 128s. to 163s. a ton, at the waterside market, Southwark. The prices of animal food declined, the price of wheat fell 36 per cent.; the price of potatoes rose more than 100 per cent. in the interval.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—107,193 persons died in the three months of April, May, and June; the deaths were at the rate of 1,178 daily.

The mortality rate prevailing was 2·206 per cent. or 22·06 in 1000. This is slightly below the average rate, 22·25, of the ten preceding spring quarters.

The average Death Rate of the sixty-three least unhealthy districts is 17 in 1,000; and the mortality of England, corrected for age, should be 16⅓; but the actual rate in the quarter was 6 in excess of this rate. The 27,355 deaths in excess are principally deaths from various kinds of poisons, and are therefore properly designated Unnatural Deaths.

Upon dividing the population into two portions, (1) the 8,247,017 people living in rather close proximity to each other, and (2) the 9,680,592 living much further apart, the result, as shown in the annexed Table is that the mortality in the dense districts was at the rate of 24·73—nearly 25 in 1,000; while in the other districts over which small towns and villages are distributed, the mortality was at the rate of 19·68, nearly 20 in 1,000 of the population.

In the Town districts the rate of mortality was 8, in the rest of the country 3, in 1,000 above the rate which actually rules in comparatively healthy districts. Of the 27,355 unnatural deaths, 18,668 took place in the large town districts; 8,687 in other places.

Now in England and Wales the Town population is increasing much faster than the population of the rest of the country; and the question is therefore becoming every day graver:—How is the health of the nation to be sustained in the midst of the new dangers which millions of its people are encountering?

In the last spring quarter, while the mortality of the Country districts decreased, the mortality of the Town districts rose to 24·73, the average of the preceding ten years having been 23·94 in 1,000. This was probably due partly to the reduced earnings in the towns, to the scarcity of potatoes, and to the intense heat, which accelerated the putrefaction of organic refuse in the houses, streets, ditches and rivers.

Is the actual mortality of Cities inevitable? The Turks reply in the affirmative. Many of the cities of Europe in which the death-rate ranges from 30 to 40 acquiesce quietly in their fate; and in England, where we have adopted another course, it has been, not without some show of reason, asserted that the unnatural deaths in towns are the penalties of civilization. But what is civilization? If it consist simply in the aggregation of families on limited areas, without arrangements to meet the exigencies of their new position, it will ever have heavy penalties to pay. Uncleanliness

is, however, not a consequence of civilization; it is a relic of barbarism. The people of districts living in England wide apart experience generally a low mortality, and the mortality increases in proportion as their dwellings are brought into close proximity. People remaining the same, and indulging in the same habits, collected from their scattered habitations into a camp, and kept in that camp for some months, suffer from diseases, and are ultimately decimated by epidemics. Our towns were no better than uncleansed camps in the middle ages; and London in the seventeenth century lost 50 in 1,000, or, including the plague years, 80 in 1,000 of its inhabitants annually. The black death, sweating sickness, and plague followed each other in succession. The mortality of London was reduced to the rate of 29 in 1,000 at the beginning of this century;* civilization advanced, and in the 15 years 1840–54, the rate further fell to 25,† still remaining 10 in 1,000 above the calculated

Deaths in the Spring Quarter, (April–June) 1851–58.—Numbers.

DEATHS, &c.	1858.	Total 1848–57, (10 Years.)	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns	55,323	510,326	51,395	51,962	53,562	53,717	54,131	50,588	50,501
In the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes ...	51,870	501,749	48,810	48,137	52,931	48,869	53,516	50,037	48,957
All England	107,193	1,012,075	100,205	100,099	106,493	102,586	107,647	100,625	99,458

AREA, POPULATION, DEATHS, and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Spring Quarters, (April–June) 1848–58.

GROUPS.	Area in Statute Acres. (England.)	Population Enumerated. (England.)		Deaths in 10 Spring Quarters, 1848–57.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Spring Quarters, 1848–57.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Spring Quarter 1858.
		June 6–7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 125 Districts, and 23 Sub-Districts, comprising the Chief Towns	No. 2,149,800	No. 6,838,069	No. 8,247,017	No. 510,326	Per ct. 2·394	Per ct. 2·473
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes	35,175,115	9,076,079	9,680,592	501,749	2·049	1·968
All England	37,324,915	15,914,148	17,927,609	1,012,075	2·225	2·206

* See M'Culloch's Statistics of the British Empire. Vol. 2, p. 613.

† The people in early and middle life are so numerous in London, owing to the excess of births and immigration, that the mortality should be 15 in 1,000 to be at the several ages, at the same rate as it is in the healthy districts where the mean life-time is 49 years. The corrected rate of mortality is 20 in 1,000, and the actual uncorrected rate in those districts is 17 in 1,000.

healthy rate for London. As Athens in ancient story had to send seven of its youth, chosen by lot, to be devoured, so London has hitherto given up *ten* of every thousand of her inhabitants yearly to disease and untimely death. All the towns of the kingdom in the aggregate gave up proportionally this number of victims in the last three months. They were not destroyed openly. The poison by which they died was not purchased in chemists' shops. It was administered in the silence of the night, and in the streets at noonday, either with the air which they breathed, or with the water which they drank.

The poison is generated by the decomposition of effete organic matter, which gives off diffusible and dangerous products, wherever it is left beyond a day in the houses, streets, and neighbouring ditches or streams, instead of being lodged in the disinfecting earth.

It can easily be shown that the mortality bears a certain proportion to the quantity of the poison which the people inhale; and that the quantity is greatest under the cesspool system, which formerly prevailed in London, and is now in use in the French, German, and Italian towns. The mortality has gradually fallen in London as the Cesspools have been abolished; it is still high in foreign cities where the cesspools are in use. In Manchester, where the dirt is allowed to decay behind the houses, and is not thrown into sewers, the mortality was at the rate of 33, in the years 1841–50; in the foreign cesspooled cities the mortality ranges from 30 to 44 in 1,000.

Of 1,000 people in London, *ten* died unnatural deaths annually; and to make the view of the facts clear, let it be assumed for a moment that into the causes of *four* deaths no inquiry is now made, that *three* are killed by the poisonous emanations from cesspools, closets, and sinks in dwelling houses, offices, and workshops, that *two* die of diseases induced by the emanations from dirty streets or gullies, and *one* from the vapours arising from the Thames. Here evidently a great step is gained by the water system superseding the cesspool, as the noxious matter is projected into the sewers under the streets, and is partially oxydized. If the cesspools, therefore, are everywhere abolished, and the house is purified, the mortality, on the above hypothesis, will be reduced to the extent of 3; while if the corrupt sewer air in the sewers be carried above the chimneys beyond the reach of the lungs, *two* more lives will be saved; and if the water and banks of the Thames are no longer the final repositories of the town guano, *one* more life will be saved. These numbers are adopted, not as expressing exact results, but to fix attention on the fact that the impurities of London are the main causes of its insalubrity; and that in their fatal effects they may be classed in this order, (1) impurities of dwellings, (2) impurities of streets and gullies, (3) impurities of the Thames.

The progress of sanitary measures in London has hitherto resulted in the removal of the impurities from the dwelling houses into the sewers and the Thames, and this enables us to understand how the mortality has declined as the Thames has grown fouler. It also enables us to understand how the mortality of London is lower than the mortality of many other cities.

The wise policy of substituting streams of water for cesspools is fully confirmed; and experience has shown that the town guano is less hurtful in the sewers and in the rivers than in the dwellings of the people. It is only when the supply of towns is drawn from the rivers saturated with foul organic matter that the people are poisoned in great numbers by water. The vapours of the Thames, noxious as everybody possessed of common sense has now learnt to consider them, are less heavily laden with poisonous exhalations than the vapours of cesspools and sewers. The practice of laying on water, and of abolishing cesspools should therefore be actively continued. At the same time steps should be taken to destroy or to deliver the

exhalations of the sewers into the higher stratum of the atmosphere, where they would be partly destroyed, and would not be breathed, as they are now, undiluted. The Thames itself must be purified. Our present imperfect system of sewers admits of readjustment ; but the country can never rest satisfied until the water which is distributed through its dwellings carries away all the town guano to fertilize the land, from which its materials were derived. Any other solution of the sewage question is provisional.

Exact observation for twenty years in every district of England and Wales places the question fairly before the country. Impure air is destroying the health of the people. The atmosphere in which they live can be purified by restoring the town guano to the fields. This involves a large immediate outlay ; but the expense is not beyond the means of England. It will not exhaust the resources of a nation which freely devoted eighty millions sterling to resist the encroachments of Russia on the Turkish empire ; which maintains a squadron on the coast of Africa in the hope of diminishing the slave trade ; which proposes after conquering, to govern, perhaps to civilize India ; and which has now a fleet on the other side of the globe opening the Chinese Empire to the enterprise of the world. If capital is sunk freely on these vast distant objects in the hope of realising returns, it will not fail when it is required to purify the air Englishmen breathe at home ; for the investment will be profitable to all living men, and will confer blessings on all future generations. And if the national honour was concerned on the shores of the Black Sea, in the Baltic, on the Coast of Africa, in India, in the Chinese waters, in the presence of the enemy, is not the honour of England also concerned when the lives of her children are in peril, and no arm is stretched out to save ? Can our towns strike their colours to their own accumulating dirt, and avow that they are vanquished, without ignominy ? England is in sanitary science and art taking the lead in Europe, and teaching important lessons to all nations. But the work must be consummated. The mortality must be reduced. The people must be animated anew by the energies of health. And public men will find that some glory may be gained by saving life,—by great sanitary works. Honour will crown those who rescue the English race from pain, sickness, and degeneracy. They will for ever enjoy the satisfaction of having done their duty.

The Legislature has in the Acts of the present Session given the inhabitants of every district of England and Wales the power to raise the money and to execute the great works which the country requires ; and it may be sanguinely hoped that the new powers will be employed to their full extent by the people themselves, under the Public Health and the Local Government Acts. The results will in a few years be apparent in the public registers.

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ended 31st March, 1856-58; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ended 30th June, 1856-58, in the Divisions of England.

DIVISIONS.	AREA in Statute ACRES.	POPULATION, 1851. <i>(Persons.)</i>	MARRIAGES			BIRTHS			DEATHS		
			Registered in the Quarter ended the last Day of								
			March.			June.			June.		
			1856.	No.	1857.	No.	1858.	No.	1856.	No.	1857.	No.	1858.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES.....Totals	37,324,915	17,927,609	33,427	33,381	30,034	173,263	169,170	100,099	100,205	107,193	
I. London.....Totals	78,029	2,362,236	5,557	5,484	4,903	22,222	22,018	21,616	14,093	13,201	14,569
II. South Eastern Counties	4,065,105	1,628,386	2,601	2,371	2,248	13,871	13,921	13,585	8,127	7,578	8,834
III. South Midland Counties	3,201,290	1,234,332	1,648	1,675	1,537	10,821	10,927	10,488	6,283	6,087	6,264
IV. Eastern Counties.....Totals	3,214,099	1,113,982	1,582	1,568	1,494	9,739	9,601	9,411	5,735	5,379	6,191
V. South Western Counties	4,994,490	1,803,291	3,144	2,960	2,770	14,995	14,405	14,781	8,490	8,716	9,202
VI. West Midland Counties	3,863,332	2,136,573	4,046	3,981	3,610	21,954	20,982	21,370	11,790	12,821	12,454
VII. North Midland Counties	3,540,797	1,215,501	1,927	1,948	1,743	11,515	11,195	11,136	6,282	6,368	6,901
VIII. North Western Counties	2,000,227	2,488,438	5,279	5,821	4,793	27,491	26,907	26,453	16,035	16,667	17,900
IX. Yorkshire.....Totals	3,654,636	1,789,047	3,632	3,548	3,262	18,821	18,484	18,132	10,707	10,753	11,381
X. Northern Counties	3,492,322	969,126	1,878	1,989	1,821	10,312	10,516	10,744	5,835	5,840	5,965
XI. Monmouthsh. and Wales..	5,218,588	1,186,697	2,133	2,036	1,853	11,522	11,357	11,454	6,722	6,795	7,532

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER,

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1858.

By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., &c., *Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.*

April.—Till the 14th the air was cold, being $4^{\circ}2$ below the average; from the 15th to the 26th it was warm, the average excess being $5^{\circ}9$; and it was then cold again to the end of the month, being $1^{\circ}6$ below the average. The mean high day temperature was $57^{\circ}6$, exceeding the average by $0^{\circ}6$ and the low night temperature was $38^{\circ}0$, being $0^{\circ}9$ deficient from the average. The mean temperature of the month was nearly of its average value.

May was cold till the 15th, being $4^{\circ}1$ deficient from the average; it then became warm until the 24th, averaging $1^{\circ}2$ in excess; from the 25th to the 28th it was again cold, being $2^{\circ}4$ below the average; and then till the end of the month it was hot, the average excess being $7^{\circ}6$. The mean high day temperature was $63^{\circ}7$, being $0^{\circ}7$ below the average; and the low night temperature was $42^{\circ}8$, being $1^{\circ}4$ deficient from the average value. The mean temperature of this month was about 1° lower than the average.

June was hot throughout, the average excess being $6^{\circ}0$. The mean high day temperature of this month was $79^{\circ}5$, being $8^{\circ}6$ above the average; and the mean low night temperature was $53^{\circ}9$, being 4° above the average. The mean temperature of this month has been but once exceeded since the year 1771, a period of 87 years; viz., in the year 1846, when it was $65^{\circ}3$.

On the 16th of June the temperature near the sea rose as high as 88° , and between the latitudes 51° and 52° reached the point 95° . The mean temperature of this day at Greenwich was $76^{\circ}9$, and there is no previous instance of so high a mean temperature in the month of June.

The mean temperature of the dew-point was below its average in April and May, and 3° above its average in June. This latter month was less humid than usual, the excess of air temperature over the average being greater than that of dew-point temperature.

The mean reading of the Barometer was in defect in May, and above the average in April and June; the mean reading for the latter month being the highest during the last 17 years.

The fall of rain was in excess in the months of April and May, and in defect in June; but was about the average value for the quarter.

Thunderstorms were very prevalent in June, and some were particularly violent. Mr. Eaton of Little Bridy reports a storm of unparalleled violence having occurred

on the 10th in the north-west parts of Dorsetshire. The lightning and thunder, he says, were more terrific than any that had occurred since July 1808. The Rev. John Slatter of Rose Hill writes, June 16th, "A most furious storm at this place at 9.45 A.M. from the W. and N.W. A violent hurricane preceded it, and the rain was slow to come, and not remarkable (about half an inch); but the lightning flashed 14 times in about 30 seconds, and thunder was incessant. I never witnessed such elemental fury. No damage was done here beyond striking a fine elm tree, but elsewhere it was very mischievous."

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending May, constituting the three spring months, was $46^{\circ}4$, being exactly of the average value.

1858. Months.		Temperature of								Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.						
		Air.		Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.						Water of the Thames				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 87 Years.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.		Diff. from Average of 17 Years.			
April	46.2	0	+0.5	-0.3	42.7	0	-0.8	38.7	0	-1.4	19.6	0	+1.5	49.6	In. .236	In. -.014	Gr. 2.7	Gr. -0.2
May	51.7		-0.8	-1.2	47.7		-1.4	43.6		-1.9	21.0		+0.6	55.3	.285	-.015	3.2	-0.2
June	64.9		+6.9	+6.2	58.8		+4.2	53.7		+3.1	25.6		+5.2	67.3	.414	+0.045	4.6	+0.5
Mean.....	54.3		+2.2	+1.6	49.7		+0.7	45.3		0.0	22.0		+2.4	57.4	.311	+0.005	3.5	-0.0

1858. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Hori- zontal Move- ment of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Low- est Read- ing at Night.	High- est Read- ing at Night.
											At or below 30°.	Be- tween 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.		
April	76	- 3	In. 29.779	In. +.043	Gr. 546	Gr. + 2	In. 2.4	In. +0.6	Miles. 73	18	10	2	18.0	42.2	
May	75	- 1	29.709	-.055	538	...	1.8	+0.3	96	10	7	14	23.8	53.0	
June	67	- 7	29.915	+1.17	527	- 4	1.2	-0.7	34	...	2	28	35.0	55.0	
Mean.....	73	- 4	29.801	+0.05	537	- 1	Sum 5.4	Sum +0.1	Mean 68	Sum 28	Sum 19	Sum 44	Lowest 18.0	Highest 55.0	

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

ENGLAND.—*Meteorological Table, Quarter ended 30th June, 1853.*

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Range of Tempera- ture in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Tempera- ture.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.	WIND.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.		
								Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of				Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.	
									N.	E.	S.				W.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°									in.
Guernsey	29.596	80.0	37.0	43.0	29.3	11.6	52.3	84	1.8	27	21	19	24	27	4.2
Helston	29.689	88.0	35.0	53.0	39.7	16.6	55.7	82	1.8	22	16	25	28	30	7.2
Exeter	29.674	86.1	30.4	55.7	40.6	18.6	54.5	71	1.7	29	14	30	18	45	10.1
Ventnor	29.657	82.0	32.0	50.0	32.3	11.6	55.3	83	...	14	25	18	34	27	5.7
Worthing	29.654	76.0	32.8	43.2	28.0	11.6	54.1	82	0.7	16	27	25	23	23	4.0
Barnstaple	29.661	79.0	31.5	47.5	37.5	15.6	54.4	77	...	15	24	20	32	38	9.6
Clifton	29.675	86.2	27.0	59.2	44.2	18.2	53.2	78	0.7	21	19	18	33	39	7.4
Royal Observatory	29.667	94.5	27.2	67.3	49.0	22.0	54.3	73	...	20	20	23	28	33	5.4
St. Thomas's Hos.	29.617	94.8	31.5	63.3	41.2	17.8	56.3	71	...	19	22	14	36	34	4.8
Oxford	29.699	90.0	25.0	65.0	45.0	18.7	53.5	75	1.4	...	...	...	...	30	7.5
Hartwell Rectory	29.665	89.2	27.0	62.2	47.0	20.9	53.9	74	1.1	17	22	24	28	32	4.9
Royston	29.711	93.2	24.8	68.4	51.2	23.0	54.1	75	...	28	18	20	25	47	6.3
Lampeter	29.680	82.4	21.8	60.6	48.4	20.9	51.6	84	0.7	13	19	28	31	46	9.7
Norwich	29.663	90.0	24.0	66.0	46.3	18.7	53.7	78	1.2	19	19	28	25	28	4.5
Derby	29.714	84.0	25.0	59.0	44.7	17.3	52.6	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7
Holkham	29.677	89.8	24.3	65.5	46.8	17.3	52.1	79	1.3	31	12	30	18	27	4.2
Nottingham	29.728	92.2	23.0	69.2	53.9	22.6	54.3	69	0.3	19	24	22	26	30	5.1
Liverpool	29.713	79.9	31.9	48.0	33.9	12.6	53.0	77	1.1	...	...	...	...	38	6.3
Wakefield	29.666	88.4	22.5	65.9	51.9	19.5	53.4	80	1.8	20	18	20	33	43	9.1
Stonyhurst	29.658	82.3	27.1	55.2	44.5	16.7	50.8	81	1.2	19	15	20	37	43	8.6
York	29.626	85.0	28.0	57.0	40.5	16.7	51.7	85	...	14	28	20	29	36	3.8
Scarborough	...	79.1	28.5	50.6	34.3	10.9	49.4	...	2.8	19	14	30	27	...	4.0
North Shields	29.751	76.6	25.0	51.6	41.0	14.7	49.1	84	1.7	20	20	24	27	37	5.7
Allenheads	29.677	81.2	22.5	58.7	44.6	16.4	47.6	78	1.8	13	19	23	36	49	7.5

IMPORTS.—(United Kngdm.)—*First Five Months (Jan.—May,) 1858-7-6.*
Computed Real Value of Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Imported.

(First Five Months.) FOREIGN ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1858.	1857.	1856.
		£	£	£
RAW MATLS.— <i>Textile.</i>	Cotton Wool	13,178,000	13,369,000	11,813,000
	Wool (Sheep's) ..	2,483,	3,299,	2,314,
	Silk	2,278,	6,226,	2,429,
	Flax	445,	718,	505,
	Hemp	281,	360,	310,
	Indigo	490,	695,	443,
		19,155,000	24,667,000	17,814,000
,, , <i>Various.</i>	Hides	540,000	1,304,000	673,000
	Oils	979,	1,016,	1,127,
	Metals	1,130,	1,142,	1,032,
	Tallow	465,	683,	590,
	Timber.....	638,	1,157,	922,
	3,752,000	5,302,000	4,344,000	
,, , <i>Agricul.</i>	Guano	1,949,000	504,000	1,163,000
	Seeds	560,	638,	830,
		2,509,000	1,142,000	1,993,000
TROPICAL, &c., PRODUCE.	Tea	1,906,000	2,313,000	2,251,000
	Coffee	523,	390,	386,
	Sugar & Molasses	4,110,	5,112,	3,412,
	Tobacco	407,	584,	353,
	Rice	595,	417,	457,
	Fruits	140,	358,	74,
	Wine	733,	1,526,	1,000,
	Spirits	389,	1,159,	676,
		8,803,000	11,859,000	8,609,000
FOOD	Grain and Meal..	7,892,000	6,798,000	6,855,000
	Provisions	1,332,	1,849,	1,561,
		9,224,000	8,647,000	8,416,000
Remainder of Enumerated Articles		1,043,000	1,508,000	1,134,000
TOTAL ENUMERATED IMPORTS....		44,486,000	53,125,000	42,310,000
Add for UNENUMERATED IMPORTS (say)		11,121,000	13,281,000	10,577,000
TOTAL IMPORTS.....		55,607,000	66,406,000	52,887,000

The Imports for first six months are not yet published.

EXPORTS.—(United Kingdm.)—First Six Months (Jan.—June), 1858-7-6.
Declared Real Value of Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported.

(First Six Months.) BRITISH PRODUCE, &C., EXPORTED.		1858.	1857.	1856.
	£	£	£	
MANFRS.—Textile.	Cotton Manufactures..	15,385,000	15,373,000	14,033,000
	„ Yarn	4,478,	4,004,	3,614,
	Woollen Manufactures	4,148,	5,531,	4,642,
	„ Yarn	1,132,	1,323,	1,278,
	Silk Manufactures ...	768,	1,457,	1,120,
	„ Yarn	80,	183,	138,
	Linen Manufactures...	1,922,	2,390,	2,334,
	„ Yarn	761,	836,	613,
		28,674,000	31,097,000	27,802,000
	„ Sewed. Apparel	851,000	948,000	769,000
	Haberd. and Millry	1,557,	2,055,	1,713,
		2,408,000	3,003,000	2,482,000
METALS	Hardware and Cutlery	1,502,000	1,901,000	1,703,000
	Machinery	1,794,	1,680,	1,090,
	Iron	5,393,	7,114,	6,425,
	Copper and Brass.....	1,327,	1,355,	1,266,
	Lead and Tin	1,040,	1,361,	1,131,
	Coals and Culm	1,522,	1,486,	1,269,
		12,578,000	14,897,000	12,887,000
Ceramic Manufcts.	Earthenware and Glass	830,000	1,093,000	921,000
Indigenous Mnfrs.	Beer and Ale	1,093,000	872,000	839,000
	Butter	221,	275,	302,
	Cheese	36,	59,	61,
	Candles	70,	151,	140,
	Salt	143,	190,	174,
	Spirits	97,	490,	372,
	Soda	347,	375,	272,
		2,007,000	2,412,000	2,160,000
Various Manufcts.	Books, Printed.....	183,000	206,000	187,000
	Furniture	130,	131,	81,
	Leather Manufactures	932,	1,133,	737,
	Soap	98,	131,	135,
	Plate and Watches ...	219,	255,	198,
	Stationery.....	360,	358,	323,
		1,922,000	2,214,000	1,661,000
	Remainder of Enumerated Articles	1,308,000	1,620,000	1,955,000
	Unenumerated Articles	3,741,	4,480,	4,100,
		53,468,000	60,826,000	53,968,000
	TOTAL EXPORTS			

SHIPPING.—FOREIGN TRADE.—(United Kingdom).—*First Six Months (Jan.—June) of the Years 1858, '57, and '56. Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes, including repeated Voyages, but excluding Government Transports.*

(First Six Months.)	1858.			1857.		1856.	
	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
ENTERED:—							
<i>Vessels belonging to—</i>							
United Kingdom and Dependencies	8,312	2,204,473	265	7,556	2,147,442	7,299	2,086,709
Russia	51	14,322	281	42	8,875	15	3,008
Sweden	300	47,675	155	180	30,729	160	29,005
Norway	791	156,457	198	722	133,391	750	137,310
Denmark	1,149	110,600	96	1,208	112,669	761	68,094
Prussia and other German States	1,315	285,726	217	1,628	282,203	1,079	188,995
Holland and Belgium..	562	86,235	153	721	120,054	587	91,577
France	1,405	116,976	83	466	34,529	452	27,165
Spain, Portugal, and Italy.....	433	111,537	257	250	58,765	256	52,590
Other European States	77	19,904	258	8	2,711	35	9,844
United States	640	609,775	953	583	588,538	635	628,913
Other States, America, Asia, and Africa	11	4,276	389	14	4,962	15	4,692
Totals Entered	15,046	3,767,956	250	13,378	3,524,868	12,044	3,327,902
CLEARED:—							
United Kingdom and Dependencies	11,491	2,924,688	254	12,269	3,072,872	11,677	2,787,004
Russia	84	28,501	339	60	15,495	7	1,090
Sweden	337	67,816	201	259	57,702	219	47,109
Norway	573	116,863	204	795	169,170	815	165,969
Denmark	1,200	121,446	101	1,382	141,320	1,047	97,887
Prussia and other German States	1,918	338,335	176	1,974	335,379	1,552	257,233
Holland and Belgium..	985	167,610	170	1,057	201,063	824	135,086
France	2,140	224,456	105	1,723	189,199	1,849	170,477
Spain, Portugal, and Italy.....	579	163,246	282	512	146,142	308	63,437
Other European States	105	27,868	265	8	2,735	54	16,668
United States.....	605	575,414	951	641	637,357	683	647,519
Other States, America, Asia, and Africa	8	2,785	348	9	3,022	13	4,771
Totals Cleared	20,025	4,759,028	237	20,689	4,971,456	19,048	4,394,250

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.—IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.
 —(United Kingdom.)—*Computed Real Value for the First Six Months*
(Jan.—June) of the Year 1858.

(First Six Month.s. 1858.)	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
IMPORTED FROM:—	£	£	£
Russia, Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium.....}	1,319,000	385,000	1,704,000
France.....	460,	1,250,	1,710,
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	166,	380,	546,
Malta, Turkey, and Egypt	734,	11,	745,
West Coast of Africa	58,	5,	63,
China	35,	86,	121,
Australia	4,372,	....	4,372,
Mexico, South America and W. Indies	2,383,	1,543,	3,926,
United States	2,826,	96,	2,922,
Other Countries	34,	27,	61,
<i>Totals Imported</i> ...	12,387,000	3,783,000	16,170,000
EXPORTED TO:—			
Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium...	212,000	846,000	1,058,000
France.....	5,620,	207,	5,827,
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	66,	....	66,
India and China (viâ Egypt)	57,	3,112,	3,169,
South Africa	64,	3,	67,
Mauritius.....	107,	26,	133,
Danish West Indies	9,	68,	77,
United States	135,	....	135,
Brazil	134,	57,	191,
Other Countries	8,	8,	16,
<i>Totals Exported</i>	6,412,000	4,327,000	10,739,000

REVENUE.—QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1858.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the REVENUE of the United Kingdom in the YEARS and QUARTERS ended 30th June, 1858 and 1857.—(Continued from page 219, ante.)

YEARS ended 30th June.				
Sources of Revenue.	1858.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,838,794	23,606,468	....	767,674
Excise	17,944,000	17,667,000	277,000	....
Stamps	7,649,598	7,364,617	284,981	....
Taxes.....	3,154,033	3,009,020	57,013	....
Property Tax.....	10,330,162	16,168,723	....	5,838,561
Post Office.....	3,010,060	2,845,000	165,000	....
Crown Lands.....	276,654	284,857	....	8,203
Miscellaneous	1,676,475	1,034,136	642,339	....
<i>Totals</i>	66,879,716	72,067,821	1,426,333	6,614,438
			<i>Net Decr. £5,188,105</i>	

QUARTERS ended 30th June.

Sources of Revenue.	1858.	1857.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	5,879,039	6,149,349	....	270,310
Excise	4,626,000	4,507,000	119,000	....
Stamps	2,084,370	1,850,491	233,879	....
Taxes	1,326,000	1,324,000	2,000	....
Property Tax.....	1,199,587	2,455,540	....	1,255,953
Post Office.....	765,000	675,000	90,000	....
Crown Lands.....	64,000	64,000	....	....
Miscellaneous	335,970	256,382	79,588	....
<i>Totals</i>	16,279,966	17,281,762	524,467	1,526,263
			<i>Net Decr. £1,001,796</i>	

REVENUE (UNITED KINGDOM).—QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1858 :—APPLICATION.

An Account showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the QUARTER ended the 30th of June, 1858; the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1858, viz.:—	£	Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1858, to Redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1858.	£
Great Britain	486,773	.....	1,201,420
Ireland.....	£486,773	.....	
Income received in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1858, as shown in page 363.	16,279,966	Amount Applied out of the Income to Supply Services in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1858	8,542,507
Amount raised by sale of Exchequer Bonds in part of a grant of £2,000,000.	1,000,000	Ditto for Exchequer Bonds redeemed	2,000,000
Amount received in the Quarter ended 30th June, 1858, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	384,685	Charge on the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1858, viz.:—	
	18,101,424	Interest of the Permanent Debt.....	£6,360,529
		Terminable Debt.....	655,907
		Interest of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency)	156
		The Civil List	100,946
		Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	356,802
		Advances for Public Works, &c.	303,703
			1,677,143
Balance, being the Deficiency on 30th June, 1858, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the quarter to 30th September, 1858, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter.....	1,785,700	Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1858, viz.:—	
		Great Britain	416,054
		Ireland	—
	£19,837,124		£19,837,124

SUGAR.—Average Prices of Brown, or Muscovado, Sugar per cwt. in Bond for each Week ended Saturday in 1857, as published in London Gazette.

The duty per 20 & 21 Vict., c. 61, (25th August, 1857,) is, on Muscovado Sugar, 12s. 8d. per cwt.

Weeks ended	Imported from British Possessions.				Weeks ended	Imported from British Possessions.			
	America.	Mauritius.	East Indies.	Average.		America.	Mauritius.	East Indies.	Average.
1857.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	1857.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 Jan.	....	....	....	....	4 July	44 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	....
10 „	36 3	35 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 „	44 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	....
17 „	35 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 „	41 2	37 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	40 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
24 „	37 - $\frac{3}{4}$	37 5	36 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 „	40 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 4	....	40 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
31 „	36 11	36 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 Aug.	41 6	34 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	41 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 Feb.	37 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 „	39 7	....	....	....
14 „	39 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 -	42 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 1	15 „	38 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
21 „	38 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	36 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 „	35 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....
28 „	39 5	39 - $\frac{1}{4}$	36 3	38 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 „	36 4	37 -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 Mar.	37 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 9	39 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 Sept.	36 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 6	38 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
14 „	37 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	37 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 „	35 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	33 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
21 „	37 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 9	40 1	37 3	19 „	35 8	24 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 4
28 „	38 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 3	39 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 „	35 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 Apl.	39 5	30 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 4	37 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 Oct.	35 6	32 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 - $\frac{3}{4}$	35 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
11 „	39 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 9	10 „	35 - $\frac{3}{4}$	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 4	34 2
18 „	40 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 „	31 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	25 4	31 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 „	40 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	40 11	24 „	31 - $\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....
2 May	40 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	40 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 „	29 7	....	....	....
9 „	43 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	44 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 Nov.	24 4	....	....	....
16 „	44 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 4	47 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 „	23 3	16 2	....	20 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
23 „	44 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	....	21 „	26 - $\frac{3}{4}$	....	....	....
30 „	45 - $\frac{1}{4}$	43 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	44 10	28 „	25 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....
6 June	44 - $\frac{1}{2}$	43 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 7	44 - $\frac{3}{4}$	5 Dec.	26 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 4	....	23 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 „	46 2	....	....	....	12 „	26 1	19 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 „	44 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 9	19 „	26 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	....	26 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
27 „	45 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 „	30 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	31 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

The blanks indicate that no return was made.

CORN.—*Gazette Average Prices, (ENGLAND AND WALES,) during each Week of the Second Quarter of 1858; together with the MONTHLY and QUARTERLY Average.*

[Communicated by H. F. JADIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended Saturday, 1858.	Weekly Average. (Per Impl. Quarter.)					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1858.—April 3.....	44 3	36 10	23 5	31 3	38 4	41 9
" 10.....	43 1	36 3	24 1	30 9	38 6	41 1
" 17.....	43 2	36 7	24 7	30 4	38 10	41 5
" 24.....	44 9	36 5	24 9	33 3	39 9	41 6
<i>Average for April, 1858 ...</i>	43 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858.—May 1.....	44 5	36 1	25 4	28 1	40 3	42 4
" 8.....	44 2	35 5	25 7	30 10	40 9	42 2
" 15.....	44 11	35 -	25 8	35 7	40 9	42 1
" 22.....	44 6	34 9	26 1	32 8	41 6	42 7
" 29.....	44 8	31 3	26 2	33 9	41 8	42 8
<i>Average for May, 1858....</i>	44 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 1	25 9	32 2	40 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858.—June 5.....	44 9	33 7	26 5	31 -	42 5	43 8
" 12.....	44 7	33 5	26 -	33 -	42 10	44 3
" 19.....	43 10	30 7	26 10	26 -	42 5	43 4
" 26.....	43 - $\frac{1}{2}$	31 1	25 10	33 10	42 3	41 3
<i>Average for June, 1858....</i>	44 -	32 2	26 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 - $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Average for the Quarter ...</i>	44 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.—APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1858.

Stocks and Railway Shares.	Amt. of Share.	Amt Paid.	PRICE ON THE			Highest Price during			Lowest Price during		
			1 April.	3 May.	1 June.	April.	May.	June.	April.	May.	June.
Consols.....	...	...	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer Bills	...	...	35s. to 39s. pm.	35s. pm.	33s. pm.	40s. pm.	45s. pm.	37s. pm.	33s. to 39s. pm.	15s. pm.	30s. pm.
Brighton	Stock	100	106	106	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	107
Caledonian	"	"	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Counties	"	"	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern	"	"	103	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	102	99
Great Western.....	"	"	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
London & North-Western	"	"	92	95	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland	"	"	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire	"	"	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheffield	"	"	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	37	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Eastern.....	"	"	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
South-Western	"	"	92	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
Berwick	"	"	91	94	91	93	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
York and North Midland..	"	"	73	76	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	77	72	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern of France.....	20	16	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Indian	Stock	100	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103

BANK OF ENGLAND.—WEEKLY RETURN.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for each Week ending on a Wednesday, during the Second Quarter (April—June) 1858.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					COLLATERAL COLUMNS.	
Liabilities.	DATES.	Assets.			Notes in Hands of Public. (Col. 1 minus col. 16.)	Minimum Rates of Discount at Bank of England
Notes Issued.	(Wednesdays.)	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.		
Mins. £	1858.	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	1858. Per Cent.
31,99	Apl. 7	11,01	3,46	17,52	20,14	11 Feb. 3
31,96	„ 14	11,01	3,46	17,49	20,48	
32,27	„ 21	11,01	3,46	17,80	20,52	
32,33	„ 28	11,01	3,46	17,86	20,41	
31,99	May 5	11,01	3,46	17,52	20,57	
31,49	„ 12	11,01	3,46	17,02	20,38	
31,63	„ 19	11,01	3,46	17,16	20,28	
31,84	„ 26	11,01	3,46	17,37	20,19	
31,96	June 2	11,01	3,46	17,49	20,13	
31,72	„ 9	11,01	3,46	17,25	19,79	
31,68	„ 16	11,01	3,46	17,21	19,45	
31,82	„ 23	11,01	3,46	17,35	19,45	
31,71	„ 30	11,01	3,46	17,24	20,42	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Liabilities.					D AT E S .	Assets.				T OT A L S of L I A B I L I T I E S and A S S E T S .
C AP I T A L and R EST .		D EP O S I T S.		S EV E N D AY and other B ILL S.		S EC U R I T I E S.		R ES E R V E .		
C AP I T A L .	R EST .	P UB L IC .	P RI V AT E.			(W ED N S D A Y S .)	G OV E R N M E N T.	O T H E R.	N OT E S .	G OLD and S IL V E R C OI N
M IN S. £	M IN S. £	M IN S. £	M IN S. £	M IN S. £	1858.	M IN S. £	M IN S. £	M IN S. £	M IN S. £	M IN S. £
14,55	3,12	6,99	13,73	,82	A P R I L 7	9,95	16,62	11,85	,79	39,21
14,55	3,16	2,99	16,92	,83	„ 14	9,74	16,41	11,48	,82	38,45
14,55	3,17	3,32	16,00	,88	„ 21	9,87	15,51	11,75	,79	37,92
14,55	3,17	3,83	15,66	,86	„ 28	9,89	15,45	11,92	,81	38,07
14,55	3,20	4,61	14,53	,84	M A Y 5	10,26	15,29	11,42	,76	37,73
14,55	3,21	2,75	15,24	,88	„ 12	9,53	15,21	11,11	,78	36,63
14,55	3,21	4,74	13,97	,85	„ 19	10,53	14,67	11,35	,77	37,32
14,55	3,22	4,93	13,99	,81	„ 26	10,53	14,58	11,65	,74	37,50
14,55	3,16	5,01	14,37	,77	J U N E 2	10,53	14,78	11,83	,72	37,86
14,55	3,16	5,65	13,75	,80	„ 9	10,58	14,63	11,93	,77	37,91
14,55	3,16	6,06	13,66	,78	„ 16	10,63	14,65	12,23	,70	38,21
14,55	3,16	7,30	12,58	,73	„ 23	10,65	14,61	12,37	,69	38,32
14,55	3,17	7,40	13,20	,77	„ 30	10,68	16,42	11,29	,70	39,09

CIRCULATION.—COUNTRY BANKS.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in ENGLAND and WALES, for each Week ended on a Saturday during the Second Quarter (April—June) of 1858; and also the Average of Promissory Notes in Circulation in SCOTLAND and IRELAND during the Four Weeks ended on the 10th April, the 8th May, and the 5th June, 1858.

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.			
DATES.	Private Banks. (Fixed Issues, 4'40.)	Joint Stock Banks. (Fixed Issues, 3'30.)	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 7'70.)	Four Weeks, ended	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 3'09.)	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 6'35.)	
1858.	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	1858.	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	
Apl. 3	3,25	2,80	6,05	Apl. 10	1,36	2,25	3,61	3,05	3,18	6,23	
„ 10	3,36	2,88	6,24								
„ 17	3,37	2,91	6,28								
„ 24	3,34	2,91	6,25								
May 1	3,33	2,91	6,24	May 8	1,40	2,31	3,71	3,19	3,07	6,26	
„ 8	3,35	2,93	6,28								
„ 15	3,37	2,94	6,31								
„ 22	3,33	2,92	6,25								
„ 29	3,27	2,86	6,13								
June 5	3,25	2,80	6,05	June 5	1,59	2,65	4,24	3,20	2,90	6,10	
„ 12	3,21	2,77	5,98								
„ 19	3,17	2,74	5,91								
„ 26	3,18	2,75	5,93								

LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Abstract of Statements contained in the Reports for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1858.

BANKS.	Estab-lished.	Paid-up Capital.	Current and Deposit Accounts.	Guarantee Fund.	Rate of Dividend and Bonus per Annum.	Ratio of Paid-up Capital and Guarantee Fund to Deposit and Current Accounts.
		£	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
London and Westminster..	1834	1,000,000	12,443,745	165,204	16	9·36
London Joint Stock	1836	600,000	10,287,623	185,219	22½	7·67
Union Bank of London ..	1839	600,000	9,032,134	165,000	15	8·47
London and County	1839	500,000	4,178,283	105,000	10	14·48
Commercial Bank of Lond.	1839	300,000	935,081	75,000	6	40·10
City Bank	1855	300,000	1,252,250	30,000	8	26·35
Bank of London	1855	300,000	1,059,352	8,000	5	29·07
Unity Bank	1855	161,305	103,447	...	....	156·00
Western Bank of London..	1856	200,000	228,622	2,243	....	88·46
TOTAL		£3,961,305	39,520,537	740,266		